

Unit 3 Vocabulary

Polis	literally means city in Greek. It could also mean citizenship and body of citizens. In modern historiography "polis" is normally used to indicate the ancient Greek city-states , like Classical Athens and its contemporaries, so <i>polis</i> is often translated as " city-state ".
Monarchy	is a form of government in which sovereignty is actually or nominally embodied in a single individual (the monarch).
Democracy	a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections.
Tyrant	was originally one who illegally seized and controlled a governmental power in a polis and carries connotations of a harsh and cruel ruler who places his or her own interests over the best interests of the general population.
Aristocracy	is a form of government in which a few elite citizens rule. In later times, aristocracy was usually seen as rule by a privileged group
Oligarchy	is a form of power structure in which power effectively rests with a small number of people. These people could be distinguished by royalty, wealth, family ties, education, corporate, or military control.
Hellenistic	represents the zenith of Greek influence in the ancient world from 323 BC to about 146 BC. The spread of Hellenistic cultures was sparked by the conquests of Alexander the Great .
Republic	a government in which supreme power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by elected officers and representatives responsible to them and governing according to law.
Inflation	is a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time.
Christianity	is a monotheistic and Abrahamic religion [2] based on the life and teachings of Jesus as presented in the gospels and other New Testament writings.